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QUOTA FAILURES OF USSR FOOD INDUSTRIES;
HIGH PRODUCTION PLEDGES CONTINUE

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Canning Industry

The canning industry of Latvian SSR is not satisfactorily utilizing its available raw materials of vegetables, fruits, and wild berries. In 1952, the second-quarter plan for canned goods production was not fulfilled. Procurement of raw materials is not efficiently organized. Assortment of canned vegetables is extremely limited. There are many types of mushrooms in the forests of Latvian SSR, but their procurement has not been organized. There is a large demand for tomato, fruit, and berry juices, but only enough to satisfy 30 to 40 percent of this demand is being produced.

The Sabile Cannery in Latvian SSR is prepared for the working season. The enterprise has been completely reconstructed and many labor-consuming processes have been mechanized. For example, an automatic machine has replaced the manual method for sealing canning jars. This machine will make possible a production of 12,000 jars per shift. A newly installed transporter feeds the filled jars to the sealing machine. This season, the Sabile Cannery will produce more than 2 million jars of canned goods.(2)

In the postwar years, enterprises of the food industry of Latvian SSR have not only been restored, but have been reconstructed and equipped with modern machinery and equipment. Gross production in 1950 exceeded prewar output by 71 percent. However, the industry has many shortcomings which must be eliminated. Several enterprises are fulfilling neither their pledges nor their planned assignments. In the first half of 1952, 17 out of 74 enterprises of the Ministry of Food Industry Latvian SSR did not fulfill the 6-month plan.(1)

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In 1952, the Belorussian food industry has pledged to fulfill the plan by 21 December and to produce 500,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(3)

The Turkul' Fruit-Canning Plant in Ukrainian SSR has put in operation a new mechanized production line with a capacity of 10 tons per shift. The Voznesensk Fruit-Canning Plant, which started to operate in the middle of July, fulfilled its plan for that month 160 percent. The Turkul' Plant fulfilled its July plan 115 percent.(4)

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, Moldavian canned goods production increased 13 times over 1945. In 1951, the industry produced 24 million more jars of canned goods than called for by the plan. By 1955, the production capacity of the Cannery imeni Tkachenko will increase almost two times. By the end of 1955, enterprises of Moldkonservtrest (Moldavian Canning Trust) will produce 100 percent more canned goods than were produced by the entire canning industry of Tsarist Russia.(5)

However, the canneries of Moldavian SSR are not operating satisfactorily at present. The enterprises are fulfilling the plan neither for assortment nor quantity. In the first 5 days of August, plants of Moldkonservtrest fulfilled only half of their production assignment, and the Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May fulfilled only one third of its assignment. The Cannery imeni Mikoyan failed to fulfill its July assignment by 100,000 jars of cherry preserves and dried fruit. In August, plants of Moldkonservtrest must produce 1.5 times more canned goods than in July. During the present season, the Cannery imeni 1 May has already failed to produce 1,684,000 jars of vegetable, tomato, and corn canned goods.(6)

Confectionery Industry

During the first 7 months of 1952, the Riga Confectionery Factory imeni 17 June produced nearly 180 metric tons of confectionery goods above plan.(7) Confectionery factories of Latvian SSR are continuing to produce large quantities of cheap caramels, the demand for which is diminishing. Even in 1951, trade organizations pointed out to the Ministry of Food Industry Latvian SSR the necessity of planning the assortment of confectionery goods, but the ministry ignored this suggestion. A number of confectionery factories are seriously violating all rules of efficient factory operation. Proper cooking temperatures are not being observed, quality control is being loosely regulated, articles are carelessly packed, and boxes are hurriedly pasted together. The factories are being poorly supplied with secondary materials such as wrapping paper and labels. As a result, wrapping machines stand idle and only half of their production capacity is being utilized, while candy wrapping is done by hand. Confectionery enterprises of the republic are not receiving tins which are needed in packing drops and caramels.(1)

In 1952, the Belorussian food industry has pledged to fulfill the plan by 21 December and to produce 1,000 metric tons of confectionery goods above plan.(3)

The Kishinev Confectionery Factory No 2 in Moldavian SSR has pledged to fulfill the September plan 105 percent and to produce 35 metric tons of biscuit and macaroni products above plan.(8)

By the end of 1952, the Leningrad Confectionery Factory imeni Mikoyan is to produce up to 1,500 metric tons of paper-wrapped caramels, soft candies, and toffies.(9)

Meat and Dairy Industry

In 1952, the Rogachev Canned-Milk Plant in Belorussian SSR has pledged to fulfill the plan by 5 December and to produce one million jars of canned milk above plan, including 10,000 jars from economized raw materials.(3)

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Construction has been completed on a plant in Nesvizh, Baranovichskaya Oblast, Belorussian SSR, which is to produce dried and condensed milk, creamery butter, kefir, ice cream, and other dairy products.(10)

Construction of a milk combine in Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, has been completed. The equipment is now being tested. The Akhalkalaki Butter and Cheese Plant has also been put in operation. Shops of the plant have been outfitted with the latest equipment. In 1952, the Bogdanovka, Dmanisi, and Oliag mechanized butter and cheese plants and the Sukhumi, Batumi, and Gagra milk plants will be put in operation. When these new enterprises are put in operation, production of dairy products in Georgian SSR is to increase 30 percent.(11)

The Baku City Dairy in Azerbaydzhan SSR fulfilled the 8-month plan 117.5 percent; the Azerbaydzhan Butter Trust fulfilled the plan 115.4 percent.(12) The Khaldan Plant for the production of creamery butter has been put in operation. The plant has been completely mechanized and has powerful freezing and compressing machinery and refrigeration chambers. Construction of the Geokchay Dairy has been finished. This plant is the first in the Caucasus with a dried milk shop. The shop is to process 3,000 metric tons of milk annually. A butter and cheese plant is being constructed in Kirovka, Akstafinskiy Rayon. New plants in Mardakert and Dzhaferabad are to process 500 metric tons of milk annually.(13)

In 1949, the Moscow Gelatine Plant exceeded prewar production by 19.9 percent.(14) During the first half of 1952, four plants in Stalingradskaya Oblast fulfilled the plan for butter production as follows: Ilovatka 120 percent, Kamyshin 104.7 percent, Dobrinka 105.3 percent, and Sredne-Akhtuba 108.6 percent.(15)

During the first half of 1952, sales organizations of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Uzbek SSR failed to meet the delivery plan as follows: 166 quintals of meat, 620 quintals of cheese, and 1,686 quintals of animal fats.(16)

Fats and Oils Industry

The Krasnaya Zvezda Oil Mill in Lithuanian SSR fulfilled the 6-month plan only 72.7 percent.(17)

In 1952, the Belorussian food industry has pledged to fulfill the plan by 21 December and to produce 560 metric tons of vegetable oils above plan.(3)

The Ataki State Oil Mill in Moldavian SSR has pledged to fulfill the monthly plan by 20 September and to produce not less than 150 metric tons of vegetable oils above plan.(18) During the oil-processing season, the Soroki Oil Mill is to produce 4 metric tons of prime-quality vegetable oils daily. The plant is to fulfill the 1952 plan by 5 December and produce 50 metric tons of vegetable oils above plan.(8) During the years 1953 to 1956, seven new volatile oil mills are to be constructed in Moldavian SSR.(5)

During the first half of 1952, the Uzbek office of Glavrazzhirmaslo (Main Administration of Vegetable Fats and Oils Industry) failed to produce 146 metric tons of vegetable oils, and the Uzbek office of Glavmargarin (Main Administration of Margarine Industry) 36 metric tons of margarine products.(16)

Sugar Industry

During the 1952 - 1953 sugar production season, 206 plants will be in operation in the USSR. In 1952, sugar production must increase 11 percent over 1951.(19)

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In 1952, the First Belorusskiy Sugar Plant in Belorussian SSR has pledged to fulfill the plan by 10 December and to produce 90,000 pud of sugar above plan.(3)

Sugar plants of Ukrainian SSR are preparing for the sugar-production season. Enterprises of Kiev Sugar Beet Trust have planned to increase production of granulated sugar by 3.9 percent, and refined sugar 38.5 percent. These enterprises have pledged to produce 200,000 pud of sugar above plan.(20)

During the 1951 - 1952 sugar-production season, the Amamlu Sugar Plant in Armenian SSR failed to produce more than 12,000 quintals of sugar, and the sugar produced was below standard.(21)

Tobacco Industry

By 1 September 1952, the Riga Tobacco Factory No 1 in Latvian SSR is to produce nearly 10 million cigarettes above its August assignment. The factory is to fulfill the 1952 plan by 9 December and produce an additional 180 million cigarettes.(22)

In 1952, the food industry of Belorussian SSR has pledged to fulfill the plan by 21 December and to produce 200 million cigarettes above plan.(3) The Grodno Tobacco Factory has pledged to fulfill the 1952 plan by 15 December and to produce 200 million cigarettes above plan, including 25 million from economized raw materials.(23)

By 5 October, the Kishinev Tobacco Combine in Moldavian SSR has pledged to produce 12 million cigarettes above plan.(24)

The Yerevan Tobacco Factory in Armenian SSR produced 155 million cigarettes above the 7-month plan.(25) The factory has pledged to fulfill the 9-month plan ahead of schedule and by 5 October to produce 200 million cigarettes above plan in the established assortment.(26)

The Yava Tobacco Factory in Moscow produced 400 million cigarettes above the 7-month plan.(27)

Other Industries

The Tauras Brewery in Vil'nyus, Lithuanian SSR, fulfilled the 6-month plan 90.5 percent.(17) A large completely mechanized brewery is being constructed in Novogrudok, Belorussian SSR.(10)

In July 1952, the Novo-Vil'nyaskiy Yeast Plant in Lithuanian SSR fulfilled the monthly plan 141.9 percent and delivered to enterprises of the bread-baking industry 2 tons of prime-quality production above plan.(28) In 1952, the food industry of Belorussian SSR has pledged to fulfill the plan by 21 December and to produce 33,500 metric tons of bakery goods, 1,310 metric tons of macaroni products, and 500 metric tons of soybean meal above plan.(3)

Production of soft drinks in Latvian SSR is not satisfactorily organized. In June 1952, the plan for the production of prime-quality fruit drinks of natural juices was fulfilled only 40 percent. Very little bread kvass, seltzer, or soda water is being produced, and production of bottled Moscow kvass has not been undertaken. Production of nonalcoholic malt porter has almost stopped. At the height of the summer season, the Ministry of Food Industry Latvian SSR decided to transfer production of porter from the yeast plant to Brewery No 4. The equipment has been dismantled and has not been set up in the new place because the planned estimate is not ready.(1)

In 1952, the Gomel' Fats Combine in Belorussian SSR has pledged to fulfill the plan by 15 December and to produce 800 metric tons of margarine products and 1,300 metric tons of hydrogenated fats above plan.(3)

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The Narazenskaya Tea Factory in Georgian SSR fulfilled the July 1952 plan 118.2 percent.(29)

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